THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit:

$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

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Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

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April 1, 1864—1y

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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

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Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

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☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN F. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

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April 12, 1861.

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January 1, 1864—tf.

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(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

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MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

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J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1048

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 42.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	30

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Select Poetry.

THE WHITE SLAVE'S PETITION.

BY RICHARD ROCKDALE.

How long must the reign of Mammon
Oppress the world with woe?
How long must Justice, blinded,
Be led by the wicked foe?
How long must we sit in the shadow
Of the world's great sorrow and wrong?
How long must we dwell in bondage—
How long, dear Father, how long?

With patience have we waited
The hour of freedom's birth—
Of peace, and love, and justice,
Through all the ends of earth;
But the night is growing darker,
And hope hath ceased her song,
How long ere the morning breaketh—
How long, dear Father, how long?

Our hearts are sad and weary,
Our souls are sick with fear;
Awhile, and we quickly perish,
With all our loved ones here;
The world is lost in darkness,
Where fearful phantoms throng;
How long must we wait his coming—
How long, dear Father, how long?

Except these days be shortened,
No human flesh can live;
The help that now is needed,
Thou, only Thou, cans't give;
The wicked are in our councils,
And work the ends of wrong;
How long must we live and suffer—
How long, dear Father, how long?

We pray in the name of Justice,
We pray in the name of Right,
For the sake of Love and Mercy,
We ask for the boon of light;
The fangs of Mammon are fastened
Alike on the weak and strong;
And we sink in Death and Darkness—
How long, dear Father, how long?

From the New York Nation.

THE TRUTH TOLD.

Lincoln's Honesty and Capacity.

A Terrible Philippic against Lincoln, by a Fremont Organ.

We all recollect that worthy citizen of Athens who banished Aristides solely because it annoyed him to hear the epithet "the Just," constantly coupled with his name. We have all been struck by this strange specimen of political liberty, and by the lack of judgment in the application. It was not because this undue notoriety given to the name of a citizen of the republic [illegible] that the worthy citizen of Greece banished Aristides. He would not even discuss the matter, the epithet annoyed him, and that was enough to ostracise its unfortunate bearer. In this we see an excess of liberty and a lack of political education.

Now, we are annoyed and irritated at hearing the words Abraham Lincoln and honesty always coupled together; but being more generous than the excellent Athenian citizen aforesaid, we propose, before ostracising honest Abe from the White House, to consider his right to the surname of "Honest." To call one man honest out of a population of thirty millions, is not so much of a compliment to him as a sarcasm upon all the rest. Let us look into his honesty and capability. After three years of patient silence we have a right, and it is moreover our duty, Mr. Lincoln, to examine your acts and show them to the nation. You commenced by confiding the fate of our cause, the honor of our arms, and the lives of our sons to men having no higher claim to such trust than a host of voters at their command—whose support you coveted—in order to advance the welfare of the nation.

We have allowed you to further your political and personal interests, and to transform into heroes men whose inefficiency have swallowed up thousands of lives and millions of treasure, so that you might be able to dazzle the eyes of the people with victories far more than real. We have permitted you to sacrifice tried patriots, whose popularity alarmed you and whose energy disappointed your calculations.

We have allowed you to deceive the people; we have let you transform disgraceful defeats into victories; and even we made no outcry when you were reduced to beg exoneration for acts which have eternally disgraced the honor of our arms. You have been unable to foresee or forestall anything. What has become of the nation's enthusiasm? What have you done with the immense resources, unprecedented in history, that the nation has lavishly given you?

You are now appealing to conscription, and we will not enter into a discussion of the principle itself, but we will tell you that you should have foreseen that the day must come when you would need these men, and that you were to blame in not calling for them when the people's enthusiasm was first aroused, when they certainly would not have been refused you. You are to blame, inasmuch as through your incapacity and personal schemes, the necessity for such an appeal has become a question of public safety. You are to blame for depriving us of the services of men whose popularity stimulated that enthusiasm.

You have told the country that both the rebellion and slavery were dead; you have told the people that the forces of the rebels were reduced by desertions, and that they could not be recruited, fed, nor clothed; and yet you are forced to act upon the defensive, being threatened at all points.

When you have directed the action of our troops they have been uniformly unsuccessful; you have perpetually offered us the wretched spectacle of splendid resources and excellent chances of success sacrificed to incapacity. The only success which you came near attaining, but the credit of which we intend to take from you, is due to the incredible imaginativeness that you have displayed in describing facts. Changes of base, masterly retreats, and reconnoissane have succeeded each other with a rapidityf the greatest showman of modern times. Ti immense variety of circumstances is only equ ed by the identity of the results. We have

Sherman's reconnoissance.
Smith's reconnoissance.
Thomas' reconnoissance.
Kilpatrick's reconnoissance.
Custer's reconnoissance.
Seymour's reconnoissance.
Gilmore's Charleston reconnoissance.

The result is everywhere the same, ridiculot and disastrous. The sole concession we cn make to your honesty is, that you have impro ed upon the change of base in 1862; you d stroy fewer soldiers and burn less of the n tion's property.

How is it, that after three years of incompa rable victories, according to Halleck's facetio expression, "unprecedented in the military hi tory of nations," you are still pondering ho to preserve the national Capital and your bas of operations?

Is it a reward for such success, for the achiev ment of such results, that you now ask the na tion to pass a vote of confidence and re-elec you for another, and perhaps another term?

In your inaugural address you gave a very striking illustration of your peculiar honesty by pledging yourself, in accordance with the well known principles of the party which had elected you, not to serve another term; you said this in a manner which none of your supporters then understood; but your words were evidently designed to bear a double meaning, so that, if you should find the sweets of office more enticing than you possibly anticipated, you might change your purpose without seeming to violate your promise. Candid people will see in this a good deal more evidence of cunning than of honesty.

The whole truth is this: you are leading the nation quietly to its destruction by deceiving the people as to the dangers which threaten it. In the first part of the campaign of 1862 you gained advantages which you were unable to utilize or even retain in 1863.

You sacrificed the entire West for the capture of Vicksburg, and then you proclaim to the four winds that the Mississippi is free, while not a single steamboat can navigate it without being attacked or perhaps burned, and without every passenger having the fear of death or captivity before his eyes.

To serve the ends of your cause, you have made a hero out of a man upon whom you have lavished everything, who had every obstacle removed from his path, and who was promptly furnished with reinforcements and supplies, while [illegible] ces at his command, the ground which his predecessor gained in spite of you by his own talents.

You have offered us the distressing spectacle of the sacrifice of merit to caprice and political interests, and this in a republic, in the name and under the plea of popular sovereignty.

And to cap the climax, we are obliged to hear definitions like this:—An unconditional loyal man is one who, although not satisfied with the measures taken by the government, approves them all and gives them his constant support.

It seems almost incredible. Are we in Constantinople, in St. Petersburg, in Rome or in Paris? Are we the descendants of those proud Saxons who refused to succumb to any yoke, or the illegitimate offsprings of cardinals seeking to secure fortune and greatness by a perpetual worship? Are we really the descendants of those disciples of Luther and Calvin, who, rather than subject their reason to an authority which they despised, preferred to expatriate themselves to those shores, where, through the agency of liberty, they founded our national greatness, which you are now striving to drown in a sea of cowardice and adulation, corruption and incompetency? Were our ancestors to visit the earth, they would certainly be surprised to see that, eighty years after the revolution that gave life and liberty to the nation, the Lincoln party could find no other definition of loyalty than a blind submission to the decrees of the government.

But we have exercised this blind and mute submission during three years; during three years we have kept silent—and what was more generous than silence?

Some true radical patriots said not long since, "We have lost confidence in Fremont. What has he said or done for a year past?"

What could he do? What could he say? He has done for you what Butler and Sigel have done; what we all have done; he has been charitable enough to keep silence, and that is more than he should have done. In the face of so much incapability and corruption, patriotism alone has kept us silent. Each time that a fresh defeat or a fresh concession to foreign powers brought an indignant exclamation to our lips, we restrained its utterance. And yet have much grief, and love, and admiration, accompanied each hecatomb of those unknown heroes, martyrs to their country, who have fallen through the incompetency and cold and insatiable ambition of the men whose mission it was to lead our sons to victory, but who, being blinded by political considerations for their personal advancement, led them only to a profitless death.

And you have not displayed more talent or energy abroad. Napoleon has trampled upon the rights of a friendly republic; he has insolently notified us of a blockade of the Mexican coast, and thrown the Monroe doctrine in our face.

We ask, then, who is master now in America, he who lays down the law, or he who submits to the same? Is it Napoleon the III, or the successor of Washington?

God alone, by bestowing upon the country inexhaustible natural wealth, and that ardent patriotism which makes every soldier a hero, has saved the country from the ruin into which your selfishness would plunge it. This is the secret of the difference between your currency and that of the South.

We have been imposed upon long enough.—The ruin which you have been unable to accomplish in four years, would certainly be fully consummated were you to remain in power four years longer. Your Military Governors and their Provost Marshals override the laws, and the echo of the armed heel rings forth as clearly now in America as in France or Austria.—You have encroached upon our liberty without securing victory, and we must have both.

You have dishonored us abroad by shameless misrepresentations as to our true condition.—Places that we occupied in 1862 are now again in the hands of the rebels, and God knows whether your preparations for the approaching campaign are adequate. Corruption has entered into every department of your administration, rendering it a very Augean stable, which needs a Hercules as your successor. It is time for the light to shine forth and for the truth to fully appear, so that all sincere patriots, all men who look for nothing further than the advancement of their country and of liberty, may rally in one compact body around the great principle of liberalism, and form a liberal party really worthy of the name. Such a man can only save the country.

Away with all the impostors who have invaded the temple of liberty, and turned it into a vote market. Let there be an end to this ridiculous farce of unconditional loyalty, which is only fit to secure the votes of those fools, who, instead of delving to the root of the matter, blindly believe all the interested falsehoods published by journals that are paid to applaud and submit, whether right or wrong.

Mr. Lincoln's honesty is of strange description. It consists in nearly ruining the country and in disregarding its interests in order to make sure of power for four years longer. To our eyes, the man who has deprived his country of the services of some of its best citizens, who has been unable to make any better use of the incredible resources confided to him, and who, after agitating so many public questions without solving one of them, disregards his own utter incapacity, is, of all the citizens of the U. States the least honest and the most dangerous.

But even if President Lincoln were the honest man that his paid organs represent him to be, how dangerous would his re-election prove to the liberties of the people, under existing circumstances, surrounded, as he is, with the military influences that he has at his back. Let us remember the teachings of history, and the instances of feigned or real imbecility, all of which have resulted in despotism. Sixtus V, school. The men who have had to endure them, elected them as unimportant individuals, whose election would give time for reflection and consideration; it will soon be sixteen years that France has reflected and pondered over her lost liberty. Fearing the unknown and shrinking from the perturbations incidental to change, they have had despotism and ruin, which are leading them inevitably to the most terrible of all the revolutions that history has hitherto recorded.

THE ELECTION FARCE IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. James M. Ashley, of Ohio, is a member of Congress who is very apt to say what he thinks. He is an uncompromising Republican; but this circumstance does not prevent him from having a most contemptuous opinion of Mr. Lincoln, and his demagogical trick for getting voters for his own re-election, by the farce of holding elections in rebel States, where we have only the most precarious footing for our armies, and where, the instant that they are withdrawn, the whole community are a unit in expressing their attachment to the rebel cause. Recently, in a speech delivered in Congress, Gen. Ashley made the following statement with reference to the late elections in Louisiana. He said:

"The *farce* of an election was gone through with, and of course the men representing an organization whose loyalty never was questioned were defeated. It could not well have been otherwise. A military commander who announces that 'martial law is the fundamental law of the State,' and that all must vote, would not find it difficult to elect any one he may designate, especially when the aggregate vote did not exceed *ten* or *eleven* thousand, with three candidates in the field. Hahn's whole vote in the State, as claimed by his friends, is only 6,171—less than one fourth of my congressional district.

"There are fifty-four parishes in the State, only twelve of which are under our control.—Of the number who voted for Hahn, I have been credibly informed that over 1,000 were employed in the quartermaster's department; about 550 are policemen in the City of New Orleans; city laborers 1,100, and other city officers 100; some 1,600 were soldiers, claiming to be citizens of Louisiana. The acting mayor of New Orleans was removed by Gen. Banks, and one appointed who could and would control the votes and influence of the 550 policemen, city laborers and city officers. With all the military power of the department to support Hahn, with the votes of all the Government employees, the Louisiana soldiers and policemen, his entire vote in the twelve parishes is but 6,171, and yet this insignificant vote is paraded before the country, and unblushingly called the voice of the entire State of Louisiana, which, in 1860, gave a vote of over 50,000. Hahn had hardly as many votes in the entire State as Mrs. General Beauregard had sympathizing rebel mourners in attendance upon her funeral in the city of New Orleans a day or two after this election."

☞A republican exchange says that 'Mr. Lincoln is a good enough President for the Republican party.' That may be true, but at the same time he is a very bad President for the United States. Indeed, he cannot with truth, be called a President at all—he is only the *chief of a party*, of a revolutionary, demagogueic, fanatical and unprincipled party at that.

HIGH GROUND OF THE DEMOCRACY!

THE RING OF THE TRUE METAL.

Hear Hon. Samuel S. Cox.

In the course of a running debate in the House, the other day, on the "conduct of the war," Mr. Cox gave utterance to the following well-timed, and manly sentiments, which the Democracy of the whole country will applaud. We take pleasure in presenting it to our readers:

Mr. Cox—Now, Mr. Chairman, I have said all that I intended to say of a personal character. I have said it with good temper. I have not lost my good humor by the slang that has been hurled against me since I spoke before. I dislike personal controversy, and do not indulge in it except when attacked. There are more important matters for our debates. I am more anxious to hold these gentlemen to account for their Abolitionism and its destructive tendencies. It is growing worse and worse daily. Where will it end? We should hold that side of the House to an account for the slanders heaped upon the Democrate party—a proud party, of history and of patriotism—a party which has for seventy years kept the country together prosperously and peacefully. Their slanders against that party in this House and elsewhere are producing a reign of terror throughout the country and especially in the Northwest. Do gentlemen know the effect of their speeches against Democrats? Are they aware of the fact that the partisan libels here uttered are circulated so as to produce the same ill-will in the North, between members of the two parties, which they produced between the sections? If it go on will it not have the same bloody catastrophe? Do gentlemen observe the signs at home? Whenever our furloughed soldiers come home they are filled with your slanders against the Democrats, and, under the prompting of malignant cowards, they hunt Democrats to their homes, drag them, as they have in my district, through the streets, and compel them to take an oath whose sanction they have never sought to dishonor. True and loyal men have been thus treated through the West. Under the reign of lawless mobs, printing offices are rifled and destroyed, our people shot, our meetings broken up, our property burned, and every personal and political right outraged. Thus hounded on by your infamous slanders upon the Democratic party, for self-protection, Democrats are forced to threaten reprisals and retaliation as their only safety. What else can they do, when the law and its officers are indifferent or powerless to [illegible] from insult and degradation? Be shall be held responsible for all the consequences.

The reaction will come by and by. Indeed it has begun already. In the little town of Rock Island, the other day, after a mob had torn down a Democratic newspaper office there, an election was held in which a Democratic gain of one hundred and ninety votes was perceptible. A straw, but it shows which way the tempest will blow.

I have been promptly and perhaps properly called to order for my personality in debate to day. But why has not the rule been applied to others, on the other side? We are charged directly and indirectly, day by day, with disloyalty and treason, but no Chairman calls to order for that. The crime which includes all other crimes can be hurled upon us and we must sit serenely placid to receive it! How unlike a scene in the French Chamber of Deputies, but a few weeks ago, where the opposition only number some twenty or thirty, but where a minority compelled decency and decorum toward itself and from its adversaries. M. Rouland, the Minister of State, in reply to M. Jules Favre, had charged the latter with "disloyalty," as arrogant members frequently charge it here. The moment the word was uttered the whole opposition rose to their feet and protested against it as unparliamentary. The Minister was forced to retract. That small opposition felt, as M. Jules Favre said, "We are but a small number in this inclosure, but we have behind us all France!"

We, upon this side, may yet be taught to emulate the courageous opposition in the French Chambers, and thus save ourselves from indignity, and our friends at home from insult. Day by day here we have insults like those of the French Minister, with the permission of the Speaker, and without a suggestion that it is violation of parliamentary law. Week after week the foulest imputations are heaped upon the Democratic members, charging them with disloyalty and treason, and we have no recourse except to hurl the slanders back from whence they came. We had it to-day from the gentleman on the other side. I need not say that such charges applied to the Democratic party and its Representatives are false, through and through false. The members upon the other side know it. It is not only in violation of fair and orderly debate, to make such charges, but it is leprous with mendacity from top to toe. I scorn to defend the patriotism of our constituencies.—There never was a truer body of men in any country. They love, as no word of mine can express it, the Government as made by our fathers; they have never failed in genuine and generous devotion to the whole country, and to all its institutions, local and Federal; they number to-day a million and a half of men. At least that number voted the Democratic ticket, even in the late elections in the Northern States, when, too, we failed to achieve success, and failed, sir, because of these very slanders proclaimed in this House and elsewhere, for which, I repeat, you shall be held responsible. They are a people who love law and order; but if these fail, they will protect their persons, homes, property, and lives at all hazards. It makes my blood boil to read the accounts we have from the West; such outrages as those committed in Greenville, Ohio, but the other day, when a Democratic press was destroyed, and in Dayton, where a similar attempt was made, in Lancaster, in Northern Ohio, and other places, all done under the influence of slanders, uttered by men following, perhaps, the example of the precious member from Iowa.

Labor pays the Taxes.

It is truly said that the people of this country have not yet begun to feel the effects of the taxation that is in store for them. The value of the real and personal estate in the United States in 1860 was $17,000,000,000.—This amont embraced the whole Union, North, South, East and West. It must be admitted that the amount at this time is much less. Upon what there is left is to fall the enormous debt of $4,000,000,000. Therefore, so much of the capital of the country is sunk—is worse than destroyed, because it is a burden, a dead weight upon what there is left for all time to come.

The bonds issued by the United States are to draw interest, but they are *exempt from taxation*. The effect of this is that the farmer and mechanic must pay, while the capitalist who has ready cash to invest escapes taxation by investing his money in United States bonds.

In this way this immense debt of $4,000,000,000 is withdrawn from the productive capital of the country, and becomes a burden upon the remainder. The question naturally arises, as to how far it is safe to carry such a system, and have we not reached the limit already? The farmer and the mechanic pay the taxes, while the rich man, who has invested his capital in bonds, is exempt, and not obliged to pay a cent. The rich are to grow richer, and the poor poorer, under such laboring men of the country.—Labor is taxed, while capital becomes privileged and escapes. It is therefore, for the interest of every farmer, every mchanic, every laboring man of small means, that the debt shall not be increased.

Already the Government Mortgage upon every farm and every house and lot, is enormous, and every days's continuance of this reckless Administration increases it. So long as the Republican party continue in power, we have no reason to expect to see an end to this struggle.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Working Classes.

The wrongs of the working classes are closely hidden under a veil of spurious prosperity. Because working men receive generally a little higher wages than formerly, it is said they are prosperous and happy. But this is not so.—Look at it in its true light. Under the reign of Shoddy, a man may receive fifty per cent., or? Let him answer:

"I now pay three times more than formerly for nearly every article of clothing for my family, and double, or more, for coffee, tea, sugar, and all the other necessaries of life.—I find it growing every day more difficult to make my income square off my outgoes, to say nothing of the impossibility of laying up anything against a rainy day."

Such is that Abolition and Shoddy "prosperity" which is rung in the ears of our Workingmen when their votes are wanted to help shoddyites to fat contracts and demagogues to fat offices. The seeming prosperity is hollow; it is a lie upon its face. It raises the wages of labor for a time, and at the same time increases, to a much greater extent, the price of every article the laborer must buy for himself and family. In the meantime Shoddy gets well paid for its investments; Abolition parasites get rich offices and plenty of public plunder, and are merry and jubilant over the ruin of their country and the poverty and misery that have come and are coming upon its toiling millions.

☞The new Lincoln campaign pamphlet entitled Miscegenation, pays the following very handsome compliment to our Yankee cousins:

"The white race which settles in New England will be unable to maintain its vitality as a blonde people. They need the intermingling of the rich tropic temperament of the negro to give warmth and fullness to their natures. They feel the yearning and do not know how to interpret it."

☞The following touching lines were lately found in a barn within the lines of the army under General Butler; they are supposed to have been addressed to the General by some gifted Ethiopic poetess:

When lovely Dinah lets the white folks
Tell their fondest tales of love,
She finds, alas! too soon they leave her,
And coldy from sweet Dinah rove.

☞A Republican editor abuses us for saying that instead of Abolitionism killing "slavery" it will kill itself, and challenges us to show that Abolitionism is dying or dead. Well, sir, the reason we give is, that it is *offensive*. If it is not dead, it ought to be buried alive to free the earth of its intolerable *stench*.

☞Gen. Ben. Butler's campaign against dogs is fully worthy of his military genius and is said to be progressing with the usual success that attends his military campaigns. He shall be known in history as the *great anticanine warrior*.

☞The Lincolnites have bought up the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, whereupon the Louisville *Journal* says:

"The Frankfort *Commonwealth* is not a Union paper. It is an enemy and a vilifier of the Union party of Kentucky. It is an Abolition paper."

☞Why is old Abe a bad architect? Because he is all the time busy in making *drafts* to supply the deficiency of his previous *drawings*.

☞It is said that dogs are running mad on the peninsula in Virginia. They have probably heard of Ben. Butler's "order."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : MAY 20, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF Gov. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

☞The first Quarterly Meeting for Rainsburg circuit will be held at Mt. Smith M. E. Church, on Saturday and Sabbath the 21st and 22d of May. G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

Back At Our Post.

After an absence of four months, we find ourself once more upon our old editorial tripod, engaged in the humble, but honorable business of plying "pen, paste and scissors." We find our "devil" just as insatiable for "copy," the loafers in our sanctum just as plenty and the beggars of our daily exchanges just as greedy, as when we went away. We had hoped that our assistant (who has the organs of order and destructiveness both largely developed) would succeed in abolishing these pests, but regret to say that he has entirely failed in accomplishing this consummation so devoutly to be wished. So, we suppose, unless our proverbial good temper fail us some time or other, we shall have to proceed under the old regime, and philosophically "grin and bear it," though the clamor of the "imp," the chattering of the loafers and the begging of the newsmongers, be ten times greater than ever before. But, seriously speaking, we are glad to get back again to our post and to be able, once more, to hold converse, through the columns of the *Gazette*, with our patrons and readers. Hoping that the relation of editor and reader will be as pleasant in the future as it has been in the past, we make our best bow and proceed to write our next editorial.

The Struggle for Richmond.

Again the armies of the Federal Government, are on the march toward Richmond. Again the mountains of Virginia are wrapped in the smoke of battle; and whilst the rivers of that desolated commonwealth run blood and its war-blasted vallies are being turned into a vast burial-place for the slaughtered thousands, the people of the North stand on the tiptoe of expectation, every heart rapt in the intensity of the general anxiety as to the result of this last crusade against the rebellion. The impression that the final issue of the war is staked upon the fortunes of the present expedition against Richmond. If that city falls, it is argued, the rebel confederacy must shortly succumb. On the other hand if Gen. Grant fails to capture it, there will be very potent reasons for closing the war by peaceful arbitrament. We can, therefore, see very clearly why the public mind is so profoundly concerned in regard to the campaign of Gen. Grant. Almost the whole material strength of the North, is concentrated in the armies under Grant, Sigel and Butler. All the skeleton regiments and embryo volunteer organizations have been sent to the front, and the skulkers and loafers that have so long lounged about home have at last been gathered up and re-placed in the ranks they had deserted. The troops in North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, have been withdrawn from those departments and transferred to Gen. Grant. The grand army of negroes, which Secretary Stanton has been engaged in raising ever since the proclamation of emancipation was issued, has also been given a part in the series of tragedies to be enacted between the Rapidan and Richmond. The people have observed this stupendous massing of troops and they look upon it as a magnificent preparation for a grand but final effort to gain possession of the rebel capital. Those who believe in the doctrine of military coercion pretend to regard the movement with the certain assurance of success. They dare not look beyond the vast physical strength of the Federal armies and calmly survey the frowning buttresses of those eternal mountains, in whose fastnesses lurks a foe subtle, brave and inferior to the troops of the government, only in point of numbers. They dare not recall to their minds the truth of scripture, "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." In short they dare not think of the possibility of defeat. But how different with those who believe in the sacred declaration of the Saviour, "Blessed are the Peacemakers!" It is true, they regard with pride the triumphs of the national arms. They look with pity upon the suffering soldiery. But, when the day of disaster comes, and when their adversaries in opinion are discomfited, they know that they can serve their country by re-asserting those immutable principles of truth and justice, upon which our federative system was based and the departure from which, has involved us in war, misery and impending ruin. Meanwhile, their skirts are clear of the blood of the butchered myriads sacrificed upon the unholy shrine of the Moloch of Civil War; and with consciences void of the crimes of the unhallowed conflict between those who should be brothers, they kneel in supplication to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, for the restoration of peace and a united country.

"On to Richmond."

At the present writing (Monday) the result of Grant's campaign against Richmond remains in doubt. Already he has lost as many men as composed McClellan's entire army when that General marched up the Peninsula. The loss of the Federal army, according to telegraphic reports, cannot fall much short of 100,000 men, killed, wounded and missing. There have been about 13 days of fighting, including the small battles fought by Gen. Butler, which would average the loss at about 8,000 per day. It seems to be the hope of Grant to crush his adversary rather by brute force than by strategy. As yet the fighting has been indecisive, the Federal troops having gained but one advantage, that of Thursday, the 12th, in which they took between three thousand and four thousand prisoners and thirty cannon. On the other hand, Lee's army made large captures of prisoners in the first six days fighting and also took a number of guns. Six Federal generals are known to have been killed, viz: Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Hays, Rice, Robinson and Owen. Seymour and Crawford are prisoners. With all these losses, however, Gen. Grant is still able to act on the offensive, and it seems now to be a mere question of endurance between the contending parties. A great many sensation rumors are constantly flying, and we caution our readers to believe nothing until it is well authenticated.

"THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE."—We have received a copy of a pamphlet with the above title, containing a lecture delivered in England by Dr. James Hunt, before the London Anthropological Society. Dr. Hunt is one of the most eminent naturalists of England, and in his lecture takes the position that the negro race is adapted by nature to a position of subordination. He overthrows the arguments of the Abolitionists in a masterly manner. So much importance was attached to this Lecture in England, that Professer Huxley, of the Royal College, essayed to give an answer to it on the part of the Abolitionists, but he rather succeeded in confirming than destroying Dr. Hunt's arguments. This Lecture has been re-printed in this country by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street, New York, and will be sent, postpaid for 15 cents. It is an admirable little tract, and very opportune as a reply to the arguments of Abolitionists and miscegenationists. Every Democrat should have one. Send for it.

SUFFERED SEVERELY.—The 76th Pa. Vols., in which is Capt. Ryce's company, from this county, suffered severely in one of the skirmishes between the forces under Butler and the confederates under Beauregard. We notice the following named Bedford County men as being wounded: Levi J. Agnew, A. H. Means, W. B. Adams, D. Davis, and R. J. Leader. The 55th Pa. Vols. also lost some men in one of the engagements with Beauregard. We observe but two names belonging to this regiment among the casualties thus far reported, which we believe of Bedford county men, viz: V. Langheffer and J. L. Carr. Both of these are reported as wounded. Also Charles Gardner, of the 138th Regiment, wounded.

KILLED.—Among the killed in the battles on the Rapidan, we regret to announce William Ake and William Amick, of this county. They belonged to the 138th Pa. Vols. They were brave and true soldiers. Peace to their ashes.

THE FEDERAL LOSSES.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, estimates the loss of Grant's army, during the first six days of his movement toward Richmond, at 40,000 killed, wounded and missing. The reports of losses since then, increase the number to at least 70,000! The total loss of McClellan's army, when he had approached within three miles of Richmond and during the seven day's battles on the peninsula, was but 20,000.

SEVERE ON LINCOLN.—We publish on our outside, an article from the *New Nation*, a Fremont newspaper, to which we invite the attention of our readers. It gives old Abe some savage thrusts. If this article had originally appeared in a Democratic paper, the Abolition journals would have turned upon it with their stereotyped cry of "copperhead and traitor," but being uttered by one of their own political friends, they are as mute in regard to it, as so many frightened mice.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, heretofore published as a weekly, by the Messrs. Sanderson, is about to pass into the hands of a firm under the style of Cooper, Sanderson & Co., and will, after the first day of July next, be issued as the *Daily and Weekly Intelligencer*. We congratulate the Democracy of Lancaster upon the prospect of having a daily Democratic journal published in their midst, especially one of the character which our friends Cooper and Sanderson will give to the public.

PISCATORIAL.—Our young friends who own the "big seine," are improving their time by casting their net into the turbid streams to snare the mud-blinded "pike" and "suckers." They have had several exciting adventures and on a recent occasion, though but few fishes were brought up, *acres* of the fishermen *went down*.

☞See advertisement of Miss M. C. Fetterly in this issue. We can recommend her store to the patronage of the ladies.

☞The attention of owners of Unseated Lands is directed to the advertisement of the Commissioners, found in another column.

☞The late great fair for the benefit of the soldiers, held in Ohio, it is said, made a vast sum of money, but nobody can hear what has become of it. Look in the pockets of the managers, and there is no doubt they will account for it.

Col. Richard White.

In justice to this gallant soldier, we copy the following card of Judge White, father of Col. White, from a late number of the Indiana Democrat:

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—In the absence of Col. Richard White of the 55th Penn'a. Regiment, now in the field under Gen. Butler, I would ask the suspension of public opinion until he has an opportunity to defend himself against the assault made upon his reputation, by the report of the so-called Investigating Committee of the Legislature. More than a month before the Committee made their report, and immediately after his arrival at Beaufort, he addressed a note to the Chairman of that Committee, requesting that a hearing might be granted to him before their final Report. No action was had upon that request, and it was not, until within a few days before the adjournment of the Legislature, that a subpœna was obtained in order that he might obtain a furlough. But it was too late and Gen. Butler refused, upon the ground that the exigencies of the public service would not admit of his absence.

He has never had an opportunity to be heard in vindication of an aspersed character, and I ask, in behalf of a gallant soldier, now in the field combating the enemies who strive to break up and dismember our government, that he may not be condemned upon an *ex parte* proceeding, instituted by his enemies, and I pledge myself to prove that Col. White never retained one dollar for his own emolument.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS WHITE.

Indiana, May 12, 1864.

Who pay the Taxes?

The people of this country have not yet begun to feel the effects of the taxation that is in store for them. The value of the real and personal estate in the United States in 1860 was $17,000,000,000. This amount embraced the whole Union, North, South, East and West.—It must be admitted that the amount at this time is much less. Upon what there is left must fall the enormous debt of $4,000,000,000.—Therefore, so much of the capital of the country is sunk—is worse than destroyed, because it is a burden, a dead weight upon what there is left for all time to come.

The bonds issued by the United States are to draw interest, but they are *exempt from taxation*. The effect of this is that the farmer and mechanic must pay, while the capitalist who has ready cash to invest escapes taxation by investing his money in United States bonds.

In this way this immense debt of $4,000,000,000 is withdrawn from the productive capital of the country, and becomes a burden upon the remainder. The question naturally arises, and have we not nearly reached the limit already? The farmer and the mechanic pay the taxes, while the rich man who has invested his capital in bonds, is exempt and not obliged to pay a cent. The rich are to grow richer, and the poor poorer, under such a system. The discrimination is against the laboring men of the country. Labor is taxed, while capital becomes privileged and escapes. It is therefore for the interest of every farmer, every mechanic, every laboring man of small means, that the debt shall not be increased.

Already the Government mortgage upon every farm and every house and lot is enormous, and every day's continuance of this reckless Administration increases it. So long as the no reason to expect to see an end to this struggle.—*Albany Argus*.

☞The Philadelphia Daily *News*, Abolition, in speaking of the extravagance of these shoddy times, has the following:

"A few days since—it was rather at night—after the close of our editorial labors, when walking up Chestnut street, we stepped into a cigar store for the purpose of purchasing a modicum of the "weed," to the use of which we plead guilty. Our investment was a ten cent note, and we found ourself a small fry beside an officer who claimed the *particular* attention of the salesman, from whom he purchased a box of cigars. We awaited our change, although first served; and after the purchaser had retired, the very polite attendant of the store called our attention to the fact that his other visitor had purchased a box of *very fine cigars*. We responded in a commonplace manner, when the information was volunteered that the cigars sold were paid for at the rate of *four hundred dollars per thousand*. We exclaimed involuntarily, 'the extravagance of this age is frightful;' when we were informed that the cigars were for General Grant, and that the purchaser was *his Chief* Quartermaster or Commissary, we do not remember which."

The people some day will have a big bill to pay for this extravagance. But, the "rebellion must be crushed." If it were not for the "crushing" business, cigars would not be bought or sold at such prices. When will the people open their eyes, and see the ruin they are being dragged into?—*Lebanon Adv.*

SMALL POX CURED.

Startling as this announcement may be, it is nevertheless true. Let not skeptics doubt, or refuse the proffered remedy, but rather hail this blessed medicine as a truth, until proved otherwise. This wonderful cure for Small Pox has been tried in over one hundred cases and succeeded in every case. The cure is

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS:

Their indication of cure is to *draw* the poison from the skin, blood and other viscera, and purge it from the system through the bowels. By this means the patient is protected against pitting and eruptions of the skin. There are no other purgative pills or medicines that are safe to administer in cases of Small Pox and other eruptive fevers; the irritation and increased inflamation that a dose of the drastic pills would produce in these cases, and the weakness that would follow, would prove fatal. Radway's Pills will thoroughly purge, and at the same time heal and soothe all internal eruptions.

THE DEATH TRAIL.

The horrible trail of miseries that are saddled upon the Small Pox patient, if he recovers under the usual treatment, are to be found in every form and variety of disease. Thousands of patients who have been treated for the cure of Small Pox, were previously healthy, yet after their apparent cure, found their systems involved in a series of difficulties. This is evidence of an imperfect cure of the original disease. Radway's Pills not only cure the patient of Small Pox, but will secure him against all further sickness. Price 35 cts. per box.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owens, of Pennsylvania, is not dead as reported. He is still on duty, having lost only one finger.

The Greatest Battle of the War.

Tremendous Federal Losses.

REBEL LOSSES UNKNOWN.

[*From the Age of Saturday.*]

The Federal trophies in the battle of Thursday on the Rapidan were from three to four thousand prisoners and thirty cannon. There was no change in the relative positions of the two armies at Spottsylvania caused by the battle of last Thursday, but on yesterday morning, it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned their works and retreated southward to a new line.

The Po river rises about six miles south of Germania Ford. It runs south east until it is within two miles of Spottsylvania. It then turns south and after running three miles in that direction, turns east again. It thus makes a circuit from the west of Spottsylvania around to the south of the turn. On the south bank of the Po, five miles west of Spottsylvania, is Shady Grove Church. A straight road runs between the two places which crosses the Po in its course. On Tuesday evening, after that day's battle was ended, the Confederates were stationed on this road. Their western wing was at Shady Grove Church, with the Po in front of them. The eastern wing was at Spottsylvania, with the Po behind them, and in their front a little creek, which runs about a half-mile north of the town. The Federal troops closely confronted this line, Gen. Burnside being on the east in front of Spottsylvania, Wright west of Burnside, and Warren west of Wright, and in front of Shady Grove Church. General Hancock was in reserve.

On Wednesday morning, exactly the same positions were held by both combatants. Just before noon the Confederates sent a small force across the Po river from their Western flank at Shady Grove church, to feel the Federal western flank. This force soon returned, however, without a contest. Gen. Grant then determined to send a large force by a circuitous route, to attack the Confederate western flank at Shady Grove church. One division of Wright's corps and one division of Hancock's were detailed for this duty. But almost as soon as the men had started, the order for some reason was countermanded and the troops returned to their camp. There was some skirmishing during the day but no severe fighting. In the afternoon it was cloudy and for a while rain fell. The night was passed quietly.

Thursday dawned cloudy and foggy. About one o'clock in the morning, Gen. Hancock's troops marched forward from their reserved camp in the rear, and pushed in between Burnside and Wright. They thus occupied a position north of Spottsylvania. Burnside, in order to make room for Hancock, moved his corps a short distance eastward. Just before dawn, Hancock moved forward to the little creek which runs just north of Spottsylvania, and crossed it. His men went up the hills beyond, and entered the Confederate breastworks. The enemy, who were sleeping, were surprised and a large number taken, almost without a gun being fired.—Hancock then held the ground taken with the cannon which had previously defended it.

This capture by Hancock began a fierce battle. Burnside on the east of Hancock, and Wright on the west of him, advanced to the attack. Gen. Warren, forming the Federal western flank, began a fierce artillery fire upon the Confederate works at Shady Grove church, to keep the troops there employed. At nine o'clock, however, the battle progressed, and the fighting, principally with artillery, was kept up till night. At half-past six in the evening Gen. Grant is heard from. He says he has taken from three to four thousand prisoners and thirty cannon. These being the captures made in the morning by Hancock, we may naturally conclude that no others were made during the day. Grant says nothing about ground lost or won, and gives no description, whatever, of the battle. He appears to have captured none of the enemy's positions, and from this and a subsequent despatch sent by Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, we infer that he captured none. Mr. Dana says the battle was a very bloody one, and the Federal army suffered heavy losses. The rain fell in torrents all day, and the roads were almost impassable.

During the night the Confederates evacuated Spottsylvania, and retreated southward. The evacuation was made without discovery until it was over, and at daybreak yesterday morning a portion of the Federal army was sent to feel the enemy's rear-guard and find where they had gone. The detachment had not marched far when the enemy was found just across the Po. The roads were deep with mud from the rain of the previous thirty-six hours, and Mr. Dana, in his dispatch sent at eight in the morning, says that the Federal troops are very much exhausted. What will occur now is somewhat of a mystery. South of the Po, some three miles, is a parallel river called the Ta. It is somewhat wider, and on this, doubtless, he will make another stand. The Federal pursuit cannot be very rapid, with the roads deep with mud and the troops so much exhausted.

Gen. Butler has at length been heard from. He has built a line of earthworks across the narrow neck of land between the Appomattox and the James river, and from it has advanced to attack Fort Darling. He has sunk some schooners and barges in the James river at Turkey Bend, which is just above the point where his line of earthworks debouches on the James. This is to prevent the enemy's iron-clads from coming down and attacking his camp. Having done this he has left Gilmore in charge of the intrenchments, whilst Smith has been sent forward on a reconnoissance, towards Fort Darling. Gen. Hoke, with the Confederate troops who captured Plymouth, is in front of him.—Gen. Beauregard is on his way to join Hoke from Petersburg, so a courier who was captured, says. There is no report of Butler's iron-clads or gun boats going up the James to assist in this attack, and it is quite natural to suppose that if the river at Turkey Bend, where it is scarcely three hundred yards wide, is obstructed to keep the enemy's vessels from coming down, it will prevent Butler's vessels from going up.

The Confederates, it seems, have at length forced Gen. Banks to evacuate Alexandria, and he is reported to be retreating overland to Brashear City, Louisiana. They effectually blockaded the Red river and prevented his retreat by that route. They have captured a transport loaded with troops, which attempted to run past their batteries and reinforce him, and have also taken and burned several other vessels. If Banks has retreated overland, as is reported, every Federal vessel in the Red river will have to be burned, or fall into the enemy's hands.

It is reported in Cincinnati that Gen. Johnson has evacuated Dalton, and that the Federal troops have occupied the town. The fighting is known to have taken place. Secretary Stanton has not yet made any report of this.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press has received an assurance from the War Department, that the official news of any great event will at once be telegraphed to the Northern press.

A Confederate ram has come out of Wilmington harbor and attacked the Federal blockading fleet. She did no damage, however, the gunboats keeping out of the way, and has returned.

—DIED—

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., ANN E., infant daughter of William T. and Camilla L. Welch, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Mrs. Welch died a few weeks since, and now her dear babe is gone to join her in the "Better Land." "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Babe, thou wert like a lamb astray,
Pursued by wolves along the plain:
But the Good Shepherd traced thy way,
And bore thee to the fold again.

In Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa., on the 10th inst., John Darr, aged 57 years, 3 months and 18 days.

In Schellsburg, on the 13th inst., John Culp, aged 82 years, 5 months and 1 day.

In Douglas hospital, Washington City, on the 26th of April, 1864, William James Baughman, of Co. A, 2d Pa. Cavalry, of the neighborhood of Bloody Run, of chronic diarrhœa, in the 26th year of his age. He went into the army at the call of his country in Nov. 1861, and was in active service up till February, 1864, when, from an attack of the disease which caused his death, he was obliged to go to the hospital for medical treatment, where he received all the attention and skill which could be rendered, but all of no avail. He took with him into the army that which many neglected, the saving grace of God. Although he was surrounded with wild and reckless companions, yet he always maintained his integrity. When brought down upon the bed of death, he had the consolation and presence of that Friend "who sticketh closer than a brother." And while his friends and neighbors are called upon to mourn his death, they have the blissful thought to console them, that he has gone to his peaceful home in heaven. I will close this obituary by giving the words of his chaplain to his father: "He was very patient during all his sufferings, perfectly resigned to the will of God, and he died with full hope of eternal life beyond the grave."

J. B. POISGROVE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

I hereby request all persons who have any of my books, to return the same immediately.

W. P. SCHELL.

Bedford, May 13—3t

WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS of Chestnut Oak Bark.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 13—6t.*

REMOVAL

OF

THE FAVORITE FANCY STORE.

The undersigned having removed her Fancy Store to the building recently occupied by Mr. E. M. Fisher, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to her by the people of Bedford and vicinity. Her goods consist in part of

DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS

Silks, All Wool Delaines, &c., &c.

A great variety of

Velvets, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams and Calicoes; also, Skeleton Skirts

for Ladies and Children.

Ladies' Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Bugle Trimmings, Ladies' Hats, Shoes, Sun Umbrellas,

and the usual variety kept in a Fancy Store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, May 20—3m.

Take Notice.

The undersigned having associated his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, with himself in the Mercantile business, gives notice that his books are ready for settlement. All persons having accounts standing on the same, will please call and settle without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 5, [20] 1864.

BURKHART & HENSHEY,

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

FRUITS, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

North Main Street, West Side,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

☞*TERMS CASH.*☜

May 20, 1864—1y.

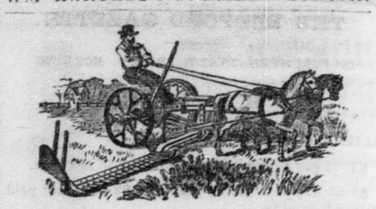
WANTED.

A boy of good moral character, industrious habits, and well recommended, to learn the tanning business. Apply immediately to the subscriber in Cumberland Valley.

JOHN A. GUMP.

Apr. 29, 1864.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower"

IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford.—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring

Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

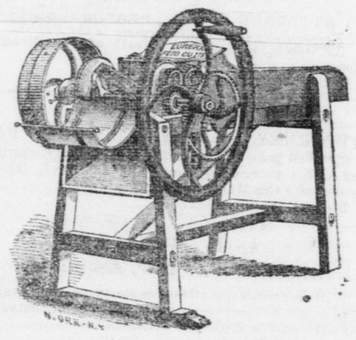
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,

Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,

GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

May 20, 1864. WM. HARTLEY.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Errors, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.
May 20—3m.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c.. all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by
J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,
Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.
December 4, 1863—1ysc

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.
Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by
J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.
☞Sold by all the principal druggists.
December 4, 1863—1ysc.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHANT'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable pleasant to take prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by
JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
P. S. A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is *One Dollar—post free.*
March 25, 1864.—3m

USE NO OTHER! BUCHAN'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the only *Reliable Remedy* for all Diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. ONE DOLLAR A BOX. One box will *perfect a cure*, or money refunded.—Sent by mail on receipt of price.
JAS. S. BUTLER.
Station D, Bible House, New York,
March 25, 1864.—3m General Agent.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCHAN'S
English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent; post-paid; by mail, on receipt of an order. Address,
JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
March 25, 1864.—3m

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH, of South Woodberry township, as a candidate for county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL WERTZ, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.*

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the *radical* cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586.
May 20, 1864—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having received letters of administration upon the estate of John R. Mowery, late of Union township, dec'd., requests all persons having claims against the estate to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.
April 22—6t JOSIAH MOWERY, Adm'r.

A Joint Resolution

Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN H. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint [L. S.] Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commissioners' Sale
Of Unseated Land.

The Commissioners' sale of unseated land, which was advertised to take place on the 5th of January last, having been postponed, will now be held on
TUESDAY, JUNE 14.
Quite a number of tracts have been redeemed since January, and persons holding such lands and knowing them to have been advertised can have an opportunity to redeem them by making application to the Clerk, before the 14th of June, at which time the sale will positively take place. The Commissioners will be in session on Monday, the 13th of June. By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
May 13, 1864.

SELLING OFF!

The undersigned informs the public that he is now disposing of his goods at LOW PRICES, with a view to close out his stock. Come, NOW, if you want bargains. He would also inform those indebted to him, that they must come forward and settle their accounts as he intends to quit business. This notice is positive and final.
ISAAC LIPPEL.
Bedford, May 13—2m.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June next, the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Bedford, on West Pitt St., fronting 60 feet on said street, and extending back by an alley 240 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Thomas Marwine, with a LOG HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP thereon erected, being the property of the heirs of John Claar, Jr., dec'd., and to be sold by the undersigned as trustee. Terms made known on day of sale.
F. D. BEEGLE, Trustee.
May 13, 1864.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
Mrs. Sam'l. H. Tate

has opened out, at her residence on Juliana Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
from the well known firm of Wood & Carey, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express weekly. Her friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their own judgment. May 13.

A. D. CRAMER & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and general assortment o
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they will sell cheap for cash or approved credit of *six months*—interest charged upon all accounts after they are due, whether closed by note or not. Having to pay cash for all purchases, these are the most liberal terms we can offer.
Bedford, May 13, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the within Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and interest of Isaac Wigfield, in the following two tracts of land, viz: Situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, one thereof containing four hundred and nine acres and one hundred perches, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Gustavus Tom. The other thereof containing four hundred and five acres and thirty-four perches, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Nicholas Tom, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Wigfield.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, May 13, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND!

Every thing is now lost in high prices; but if you wish to find them again at old prices, call at
MRS. E. V. MOWRY'S,
who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and best selection of MILLINERY GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO BEDFORD, which she will sell as cheap or cheaper than old prices. Her stock consists of a general assortment of fashionable
SILK, CACTUS, STRAW, LEGHORN & CRAPE
BONNETS.

Infant Hoods, Shakers, and a large assortment of Ladies' Misses and Childrens' HATS, the very latest styles and colors.
A beautiful assortment of PLAID RIBBONS, the latest style.
Flowers, Ruches, Ladies Dress Caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, Head Nets, Zephyr, Shetland work, &c.
A large assortment of Grenadine Veils, of all colors, also, Ladies Linen Collars and Pocket Handkerchiefs.
☞Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your interest.
Bedford, April 8, 1864.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.
Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best.
$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
November 6, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on
Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1864,
at one o'clock, P. M., the one undivided fourth part of all the following tracts of land, situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of S. H. Tate, Esq., late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land, known as the "Yellow House property," containing 231 acres and 85 perches, having thereon erected a two storied frame dwelling house and frame barn, partly cleared and under fence.

No. 2. Known as the "Price Improvement tract," containing 98 acres and 21 perches, strict measure.

No. 3. Known as the "Hall Tract," containing 115 acres and 139 perches, strict measure.

No. 4. Containing 464 acres and 68 perches, strict measure, surveyed on warrant of W. P. Schell and S. H. Tate.

No. 5. Containing 187 acres and 128 perches, strict measure, surveyed on warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esq.

No. 6. Containing 116 acres and 37 perches, strict measure, surveyed on warrant of Jacob H. Barndollar.

No. 7. Containing 158 acres and 79 perches and allowance, surveyed on warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esquire.

No. 8. Containing 259 acres, strict measure, surveyed on warrant to John Morris, excepting out of said 159 acres the surface of 113 acres and 79 perches, strict measure.

No. 9. Containing 354 acres and 46 perches, strict measure, surveyed on warrant of W. P. Schell and S. L. Russell, Esqr's.

ALSO—The one undivided fourth part of the right of all the iron ore and other minerals of, in, under and upon the following tracts or pieces of land, viz:

No. 1. Containing 207 acres and 122 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract surveyed on warrant of George Smith.

No. 2. Containing 106 acres, strict measure, being part of a larger tract surveyed on warrant to Daniel Duncan.

No. 3. Containing 43 acres and 152 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract above mentioned, surveyed on warrant of George Smith.

No. 4. Containing 55 acres and 123 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract above mentioned, surveyed on warrant to Daniel Duncan.

The foregoing 13 tracts of land are situated in the townships of West Providence and Monroe, and constitute what is known as "Great Iron Ore Bank," and will be sold together. They are now, and have been for some time, in use for mining purposes, and the iron ore is the very best quality and found in very large quantities. It has been analyzed by the first chemists of the country, and pronounced of a very superior quality. This analysis discovered a large quantity of ochre in these lands. They are now owned in connection with Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Hon. William P. Schell, Hon. S. L. Russell, and Robert H. Gratz, Esq.

ALSO—The Ore and Mineral right of a tract of land situate in Liberty township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher and others, surveyed on warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres, more or less.

ALSO—The following Tracts, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land in Cumberland Valley township, in said county, warranted in the name of Mary Kegg, and containing 397½ acres, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., Joseph Leasure and others.

No. 2. A tract of land in Liberty township, in said county, surveyed on warrant of Stephen Kerr, containing 150 acres.

No. 3. A tract of land in Harrison township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to Andrew P. Miller, containing 75 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in East Providence township, in said county, surveyed on warrant of George Devicis, containing 210 acres.

No. 5. A tract of land in East Providence township, in said county, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Kitchey, containing 100 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in Hopewell township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to William Nicholas, containing 200 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in East Providence township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to Isaac Carin, containing 400 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in East Providence township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to Margaret Carin, containing 400 acres.

No. 9. The one undivided fourth part of a tract of land in Broad Top township, in said county, surveyed on warrant to Michael Sipe, containing 101 and a half acres.

TERMS—Cash at confirmation of sale, or on time to suit purchasers. Widow's dower released and title indisputable.

For further particulars inquire of Hon. John Cessna, Hon. Samuel L. Russell and Hon. William P. Schell.

H. NICODEMUS, Adm'r,
Bedford, May 13, 1864.

NEW FIRM!
Recent Arrival of New Goods!!
Good News for the Ladies!

E. M. Fisher, Little John C. & Wm. J.,
Have removed their store two doors south of the post office, to the room lately occupied by William Shaffer, Esq., where they have just opened a new and large stock of FANCY GOODS, such as
MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c.,
together with a well selected assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
of every description.
Gentlemens Shirt Fronts, Hose, Soaps of all kinds, Jewelry, &c., &c.
All of which they will sell very low for cash. The public are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. April 22, '64.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF
Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Staves, Quercitron & Tanners' Bark, Treenails, &c.
No. 416 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.
April 8, 1864—3m

Something new in Philadelphia.

COOPER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ART GALLERY, NO. 1336 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite U. S. MINT.

GALLERY, RECEPTION AND OPERATING ROOMS ALL ON FIRST FLOOR.

All style and sizes of Photographs, Ivorytypes, Ferrotypes or "Tintypes" and taken at prices to suit the times.

Pictures Finished in Water Colors, Oil, India Ink and Pastil.

Horses and other animals, Equipages, Country Seats, Ruins, Models of Machinery, &c., for Patenting accurately photographed.

P. F. Cooper desires to call the attention of persons visiting Philadelphia to his new Ground Floor Gallery, where he has introduced newly-patented cameras, capable of taking, in a few seconds, one hundred Photographs, from the small stamp or autographic, to the Imperial and Life Size.

After many experiments he has succeeded in placing his skylight at an improved angle, diffusing the light in equal proportions, and producing that soft gradation of tone which cannot be given by the side and skylights generally used, and which is of so much importance to the beauty of a picture. It is made of French glass, and is the largest in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cooper has been engaged more than twenty years in the study and practice of the Fine Arts.—His long experience as a Miniature and Portrait Painter is a sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the pictures made at his establishment.

The art of idealizing is well understood; none but the most skilful artists are employed in the respective departments.

All Pictures warranted;—the Ivorytypes will not change in any climate, and will stand the test of acids.—Particular attention is paid to giving graceful and easy positions.

Daguerreotypes and all other kinds of pictures copied, from small medallion to life size, and finished in colors or Indian ink, to look equal to pictures taken from life.

This Gallery possesses rare facilities for taking Equestrian Pictures from life, in the rear building where from one to fifty horses can be photographed at a time.

N. B.—To Photographers, Colorists and others.—Just issued.—"*Every body can be an Artist*"—A new work on
PHOTOGRAPH COLORING, IVORYTYPING, ENAMELLING, IVORY MINIATURE PAINTING, &c.,—Complete instructions given for making Ivorytypes with some valuable receipts, never before published useful to all photographs, for one of which a large sum has been offered.

By following the directions contained in this book, even those persons with no previous knowledge of Painting cannot fail to color photographs in a beautiful and effective style.

Price one copy with model of coloring $5.00 without model $3.00, or five copies for $12.00. By remitting $10 one copy, with Box of Paints Palette Brushes, and preparations complete will be furnished free of charge. Will be published shortly.

A VALUABLE WORK ON DRAWING.
with progressive Illustrations of the Human Face and Figure. Also, A HAND-BOOK ON POSITIONS, with Illustrations. Designed for the use of Photographers and Artists.

Mr. Cooper continues to receive Ladies and Gentlemen into his Classes for Instruction in Drawing, and Photograph, Ivorytype, Indian Ink and Pastil Painting, and a beautiful process for Enameling Pictures.

Circulars containing list of prices of pictures and further information respecting the Books and Terms of Instruction may be had by enclosing Post Office Address and a Stamp to P. F. COOPER,
1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
REFERENCE
Caleb Cope, President Academy of Fine Arts.
Dr. T. B. Wilson Ornithologist and Entomologist.
Rev. Thos. Miles Martin, P. E. Church.
Hon. Victor A. Sartori, Consul of Leghorn.
Robert G. Clarkson of Firm of Jay Cook & Co.
New York Rev. W. A. Maybin, Rect. St. Alban's Church.
Boston J. E. Tilton & Co.
Henry Howland, Esq., Long Branch N. J.
Baltimore, Mons. Amedee Sauvan, French consul.
April 15, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.
HANOVER, PA., Feb. 16, 1859
Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.
JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effected by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.
It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.
May 6, 1864—eowly

New Goods
AT THE
NEW BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Schailies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cents up.

White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans.
Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS
for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP.
Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain.
HATS of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

Boots and Shoes,

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins IN TOWN—with or without heels, made to order, call and see them,
they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared and essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.

QUEENSWARE, a full assortment.

Herring and Mackerel, by the barrel, ½ bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body.
Terms—CASH, unless otherwise specified.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.
Bedford, May 6, 1864.

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of
Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,
May 13, 1864—eowly.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of George Mortimore late of Snake Spring Township dec'd having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to John Mortimore, residing in East Providence township and Joseph P. Mortimore residing in Snake Spring township, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN MORTIMORE,
JOSEPH P. MORTIMORE,
April 15, 1864.—6t Adm'rs.

DYSPEPSIA.
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDER OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS
ARE CURED BY
Hoofland's German Bitters,

The Great Strengthening Tonic.

These Bitters have Performed more Cures!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY:
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!
Than any other article in the market.
We defy any one to contradict this assertion,
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.
Observe the following Symptoms:
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS
NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
And Can't Make Drunkards,
BUT
IS THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO.☜

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.
J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad'a.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth below Coates st., Phil'a.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.
Yours respectfully, J.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

Save your child from die of need child No die of your child from die of croup. if this is used and considered an indispensable household remedy in the house. It is time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the WORMS! PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS. HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoneerstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

ALSO.—The real estate of John C. Riffle, Situat in Harmon's Bottom, Bedford county, containing 223 acres, 150 of which are cleared—lying on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata.—The improvements are a good farm house, large bank barn and a number out buildings, also a large grist mill in good running order with 2 run of French burrs and 2 mountain choppers; also a two storied stone house (millers house.) This is a very desirable property—the land is in a high state of cultivation and adopted to the raising of wheat.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at
Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Notice

Is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following property belonging to Thomas Kinser, and have left the same in his possession during my pleasure: 7 head of cattle, 2 horses and 3 sheep.

DAVID MILLER.

May 6, 1864.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Broad Top township on the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence tp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT, Adm'r.

Apr. 29—6t*

NOTICE

is hereby given that I have purchased a dark bay mare, harness and cart at Sheriff's sale, and that I have left the same in the hands of Patrick Wall during my pleasure.

April 22, 1864—3t JOHN G. FISHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Frederick Claar, late of Union township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

April 22—6t JACOB CLAAR, Adm'r.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY,
STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES,
AND
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.

ITS FIRST INDICATION

Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN

In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sun Stroke, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes, and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonful of the Ready Relief, in a wine-glass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH

CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-stricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF, in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine-glass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters. &c.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 8TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers,

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber on the estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd., and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. WHIP, Executor.

April 8, 1864.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Brinkey, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS M. STATLER,
April 15, 1864.—6t Adm'r.

Estate of Frederick Machtley, dec'd.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
May 6, 1864—6t* Adm'r.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.

December 11, 1863.

White & Moore's Celebrated Malt Coffee.

Containing a portion of the best Java coffee.—The healthiest and cheapest Substitute for Coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per lb.

Liberal deductions to Dealers. A fresh Supply just received and for Sale at the bargain Store of

March, 18, 1864. G. R. & W. OSTER.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE GREAT CAUSE.

OF

Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envolope. Price 6 Cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-Abuse: Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB J. CULVERWELL, *M. D.*, Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful cousequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envolope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE. & CO.
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4586.

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, AND ONE SPRING WAGON FOR SALE,
At FARQUHAR'S Cheap Corner.
Bedford, January 29, 1864.

LADIES,

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Locust Pins, Bark, &c.,

The highest price will be paid in CASH for LOCUST PINS, BARK, &c., at Mount Dallas Station, one mile west of Bloody Run, on the Pike, by

A. G. ALLEN.

February 15—2m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of George Mortimore late of Snake Spring Township dec'd having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to John Mortimore, residing in East Providence township and Joseph P. Mortimore residing in Snake Spring township, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MORTIMORE,
JOSEPH P. MORTIMORE,
April 15, 1864.—6t Adm'rs.

SHELLBARKS.

Forty Bushelsprime Shellbarks for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & COS.

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at Nov. 27, 1864. FARQUHAR'S.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
August 14 the 1863

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

Spring and Summer Goods,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

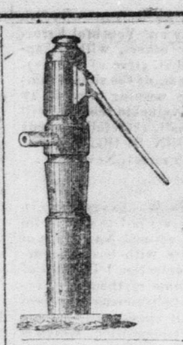
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEw GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

December 25, 1863—tf

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

Geo. Blymyer & Son.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES,

AND

TINWARE.

We are just receiving a fresh supply of everything belonging to our trade. We have

HARDWARE AND HOUSE PURNISHING GOODS,

in great variety.

House builders furnished with goods at very reasonable prices.

We keep the best assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, &c.

and the best

COAL OIL IN TOWN.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864—tf.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

SCOTT & STEWART,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.